OFFICIAL NEWS FROM ALL POINTS.

From Grant to Saturday Afternoon.

From Butler to Saturday Morning.

From Sherman to Sunday Morning.

From Hunter to Thursday Morning.

From Burbridge to Friday Noon.

No Fighting on the Chickahominy.

A Dash Into Petersburg by Gen. Kautz.

Sherman Only 500 Yards from the Rebel Works.

GEN. HUNTER'S VICTORY AT STAUNTON.

1,500 Prisoners, Guns, &c., Captured.

Pursuit of the Morgan Men in Kentucky.

Their Raid of No Great Account.

WAR DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

retary Stanton to Gen. Dix-News fr Grant to 5 p. m. of Friday-No Fighting-News from Sherman to Thursday -Position of the Rebel Force-News Gen. Kautz's Cavalry Make a Dash Ento Petersburg-Late from Gen. Canby Gen. Burbridge After the Raiders in

Maj.-Gen. Dix: Official reports from the Army otomso, down to 5 o'clock yesterday evening.

detail no movements of importance.

A dispatch from Gen Sherman, dated yesterday, states that our cavalry yesterday (Thursday, 9th) doreloped the position of the enemy in a line along the marching by the roads to Kenesaw.

A dispatch from Gen. Butler, dated this morning, at 1 o'clock, reports all quiet along our lines.

had withdrawn his forces without a conflict, Gen. Kautz

was obliged to withdraw without further effect. Gen. Kauts captured forty prisoners and one piece of

artillery, which he brought away.

A dispatch from Gen. Canby, dated Vicksburg, June 4, says that Gen. Emery reports that an attempt by Taylor's force to cross the Atchafalaya had been frus.

trated, the troops that had crossed dispersed, and a large quantity of commissary stores and clothing cap-Gen. Burbridge, commanding in Kentucky, in a dis-

concentrating a force at Beaver Creek, on the Big Sandy, I moved against Morgan's force in Virginia, moved into Kentucky, via Whitesbury. I pursued, and by marching minsty miles in twenty-four hours, came of Virginia which we have been recently traversing. apon him at Mount Sterling yesterday morning, and defeated him. By stealing fresh horses he reached Lexfort, and the Rebels did but little damage. He left here occupied for several weeks. With the exception of a ington at 2 o'clock this morning. Our forces held the at 7 a. m. for Versailles. I start in pursuit with a fresh few poor families, who often make pretense of destitu

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Secretary Stanton to Gen. Dix - News from Gen. Hunter to the 8th-His Complete Victory and Capture of Sunday Morning-He is Within 500 Wards of the Enemy.

Secretary Stanton to Gen. Dix.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 12-12 o'clock m. Maj.-Gen. Dix: A dispatch from Gen. Hunter, dated at 6 o'clock in the morning of the 8th inst., the Confederacy, and we look for the end only by hard at Staunton, reports that " We met the enemy at Piedtheir Commanding General, and totally routing them after a battle of ten bours duration. We have captured 1,500 prisoners altogether—1,000 men and over 60 officers on the field of battle; also 3,000 stand of arms, three

burning ties and bending rails, east and west. All same basket. I Government and railroad buildings have been burned at to find half of the stores closed, with noth, fore night. I believe this-I know it.

Lenny House, Wilson this morning sent out a part of for \$10 a yard, and money is of no account, for people with them more men than the latter had originally. McIntosh's brigade to see where the enemy was.

Their pickets were driven back, and their outer line thousands. I purchased everything that I wanted. I tory will mean fifty times as much, will have fifty times forced, the cavalry passing over the intremelments.

About a mile west of Bethesda's Church, McIntosh Baltimore, or Nev-York." The lady continued in this alone. came upon Field's division of infantry, and having ac- garrulous strain for some time; but I have had oppor- Within a very short time the Rebels will be con

New-York But Tribune.



NEW-YORK DAMY TRIBUNK MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1861.

trying to repair damages. But all in vain. Shell after

Vol. XXIV No. 7,235.

NEW-YORK. MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1864.

Virginia-The Richmond Stores and What There is in Them-Dinner.

rom Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTONAC.

We can add very little to-day respecting the dilitary situation. We can only say that our cause is regressing favorably and hopefully. Strangely enough the railroad, having been completed to the Chicahominy, From Canby to Saturday, 4th inst. is now being torn up, and entirely removed from the front to the White House, probably with reference to depriving the Confederacy of rails, which must be useful repairing the damage which will be undoubtedly done this coming Summer to the railroads in the vienemy's communications our cavalry are now at work, and we hope soon to inform you of their success.

While we are holding our breath for a brief interval, waiting another of those terrible conflicts of arms, a thousand little incidents are occurring, which excite only a momentary interest in the rush of great events, but which cannot fail to amuse or interest our friends at home. Let us turn a page or two in our note book, to see if we can find there material for a letter. The first thing which seems worthy of mention is with reference thing which seems worthy of mention is with reference to the few colored soldiers scattered up and down through the army. Although we have sourcely more than a respectable brigade of these troops, we see them wherever we go, and we always note one or two characteristics. They are always cleanly and soldierly in their appearance-always (prompt and faithful in the discharge of a soldier's duty. We have seen them on picket, their bronzed faces resting against their hands clasped upon their muskets, looking out with watchful eye into the woods and fields which might conceal a urking enemy. We have seen them upon the march, in close ranks, with clastic and willing steps, in strong contrast with the loose, careless, shuffling gait of our own chosen veterans. But we must net seem to disparage our veterans, on whom we rely for our severest work. Veterans learn to march in a carcless, leisurely manner, and when physically exhausted, sustain their languid bodies by mental endurance and pertinacity, while the negroes, like our mule teams, tug away ener geticely until the last moment, and finally break down all at once, like a "one-horse shay." I think this will be found to indicate their character as soldiers, as far as I have had opportunity for forming a judgment. But we will tell you a service in which our negro

troops seem most peculiarly serviceable, and most fit-tingly employed. It is when guarding prisoners captured from the enemy. Then their vigilance and faithfulnees, and the heartiness with which they perform their from Butler to Saturday Morning- duties, appear most conspicuous. How should you like Gen. Kautz's Cavalry Make a Dash to see a tall, lank, straight-haired Carolinian, wearing a Cockney hat, the brim pinned up on one side, and or-namented with a rude effort to imitate in needlework the palmetto or South Carolina cabbage tree, marching along under guard of three blacks, who occasionally scderate his reluctant pace with such incentives as-March along dar, Massa-no straggling to de rearclose up dar, Sar?" It is one of the most amusing specacles which we have the pleasure of witnessing in the Army. The situation is singularly suggestive of the propriety and fitness of things.

Our colored soldiers, who by the way are not veteran in the army, are very serviceable in supplying the de-mand which exists for guards to protect the property of the country people as the army passes. We recall an instance in which a lady of repectable family and estate. Resterday, Gen. Kauts charged the enemy's works who was rapidly losing the few onions and strawberat Petersburg, and carried them, penetrating into the ries that grew in her garden, together with the few pertinacity will prevail in the end. That is all we fear town, but not being supported by Gen. Gillmore, who chickens and turkeys which caught the wandering in Richmond." The apprehension struck me as very grasshoppers, made application for protection. The reasonable, and I agreed perfectly with the Rebel Cologuard was immediately furnished, and four fine fellows from one of our blackest regiments marched up the grant's trategrant's trategrant's from the four of the house first marched up the grant's front of the house first had been so uncivil as to some information of the house first had been so uncivil as to some information that have been so uncivil as to some information to protection. The avenue in front of the house, with shining muskets and faces. Oh, you should have seen the scorn with which the Virginia gentlewoman refused the protection of United the evidences of that greatness which his past successor States negro soldiers, and besought destruction and and his present position indicate; and that which imstarvation to visit her house and family, rather than to presses me always, which never disappears and never is that colored soldiers perform guard duty faithfully, when it is intrusted to them, but I must acknowledge I too have seen them, with some disrespect for Confederate on the confederate of the confederate be saved therefrom by negro soldiers. I have no doubt

We wish, by the way, to correct a misapprehension If any one has formed a picture of a starving, foodless, fenceless, desolated South, let them look for a moment on the true picture of the country which our army has tion to save themselves from robbery at the hands of No official report has yet been received from Gen. our soldiers, the country is abundantly supplied with everything. Graneries are filled with corn until they Gardens grow all the inxuries of the season, Flocks and herds have not descried the pastures and hills. Corydon and Thyrsis eat their country messes in the shade. Fowls frequent the barn-yards, and the dove cotes are not abandoned by their meek and inno-Staunton — 1,500 Prisoners Taken — dove cotes are not abandoned by the cotes are not abandone Bailroads Destroyed-News from Grant they pass through it. Immense tracts are filled with Bailroads Destroyed—News from Grant they pass through it. Immense tracts are filled with to Saturday, 4 p. m.—A Rebel Dash of thriving corn-fields, and one whose imagination has destruction of Lee's army. Let people fix this fact in their minds, and they will have a correct point of departbrought again the former days of peace and content-ment. Even the maidens stand in the doorways and To the first question I answer. "Yes, reasonably sucment. Even the maidens stand in the doorways and smile on us as we pass, in spite of their hatred of Yankees in the abstract. We have very serious doubts. engendered by our late experiences, of ever starving our losses exceed theirs by a single man. fighting, in connection with Gen. Grant's left-flank

lay, the 5th inst., killing Wm. E. Jones, Strategy.

We have, by the way, had recently a tolerable sub stitue for a visit to Richmond, in a conversation with a paign till Richmond falls." pleces of artillery, and a vast quantity of stores. We have to-day effected a junction with Gens. Crooks and Averill."

I will repeat her language as near as may be forced by a single man, had Loe not been remarkable forced by

Government and railroad buildings have been burned at to find half of the stores closed, with noth.

Staunton. We leave to-morrow.

"R. R. McCane, Operator."

A dispatch from Gen. Grant's headquarters dated yesterday at 4 p. m., reports that Rebel cavairy having ness. I could buy anything I wanted, from a cooking-yesterday made a dash into Wilson's lines, near the stores of them. But how surprised I I reason, then, that the heavy riemforcements each commander has brought to his help will simply have the result of prolonging the campaign, that the end were the same in either case. Breekinging and Buck-stove to a pair of kid gloves. I bought elegant sheetings near and Beauregard have joined Lee, and they bring the case of them. But how surprised I I reason, then, that the heavy riemforcements each commander has brought to his help will simply have the result of prolonging the campaign, that the end were the same in either case. Breekinging and Buck-stove to a pair of kid gloves. I bought elegant sheetings are the same in either case. Breekinging and Buck-stove to a pair of kid gloves. I bought elegant sheetings are the same in either case. Breekinging and Buck-stove to a pair of kid gloves. I bought elegant sheetings are the same in either case. Breekinging and Buck-stove to a pair of kid gloves. I bought elegant sheetings are the same in either case. Breekinging and Buck-stove to a pair of kid gloves. I bought elegant sheetings are the same in either case.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES OF THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE. a bridge, ascend such a hill, and to the left of such a house is a fortification mounting so many guns, bearing house is a fortification mounting so many guns, bearing the Railroad to White House on such a position. The information given was under the such a position. The information given was under the such a position of the such a position. The information given was under the such a such a such a position. The information given was under the such a The Colored Soldiers-How they Guard doubtedly trustworthy, being confirmed by what we the Bebel Prisoners—A Case of Pride already knew of the locality. He was undoubtedly try- he surely would ing to tell us all he knew. My curiosity led me beyond one big crash. for dinner. "Oh, green peas, roast veal, strawberries and cream, and one or two little nick-nacks." Well, we thought, with the memory of hard bread and camp fare, it would be very agreeable to dine with a friend in Richmond, and we heaved a sigh as we reflected that green peas and strawberries would be past before Gen. Grant, in human probability, would carry the defenses of Richmond. We set ourselves to recall the fruits which would be brought to market later in the season, in August, September, or October.

> Progress of the Siege-Fun in the Trenches What the Bebels Think-Why a Colonel Fears for Bichmond-Glances at Gen. Grant-Supplies all Bight-The Cavalry on Another Raid.

om Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAG. }
NEAR BOTTOM'S BRIDGE, Va., June 10, 1864. I have been waiting for several days to oberve the success of the siege works which have been roing on since the failure of our assault; but the siege rain and the mortars have not yet opened, and the present indications point unmistakably to a postponement of the work. But in that case our works at this point have not been useless, and we privately entertain the opinion that every day has been silently but surely advancing

this campaign one stadium nearer to its completion. So thinks the army; and the temporary check it has eccived, and its extensive sloge operations, does not diminish in the least its confidence in Gen. Grant. A prudent use of the spade is no uncongenial employment for the veterans who have bared their breasts, many a cruel day, before the enemy's intrenchments. Our men love to fight, when they can have the enemy in front of their earthworks. They like to take their firm at receiving an assault. It is only a recreation to them, after marching until foot-sore and weary upon a dusty road, to work all night in piling up rails and logs and earth in

Our men have singular amusements while at their labon Hamlet wondered! that the grave-diggers sang at their work, and would be more surprised to witness the sports with which the soldiers amuse themselves while employed in a similar occupation. Our lines were so near to the enemy that we could hear their high by continual reenforcements. It numbers to-day voices distinctly. Not a man dared to raise his head above the works. At such a time, by way of diversion, our troops devoted themselves to trifling with the excitability of the enemy's pickets, by getting up a sham assault. A cry was raised, muskets rattled, and a shout, "Steady in the center," "Guide right," 'Charge," created, no doubt, great perturbation in the nemy's ranks. When this sport was exhausted so as to be no longer available, the accuracy and vigilance of the enemics' sharpshooters was unfeclingly tampered with by many of our men, who, fastening their hate upon their bayonets, raised them cautiously above their works, as if about to look over, when a bullet from an enemies' rifleman passing through the empty hat, jus-

tffied a most hearty laugh on our side. We are all curious to know what the enemy think about our chances of getting to Richmond. Well, the testimeny of the great bulk of prisoners captured is not worth much; but I had a conversation recently with a Rebel Colonel, who gave a very decided accounted publie opinion. Said he, "We are not afraid of Grant's fighting qualities, nor his strategy (he should have learned more respect for both); but," said he, "we are afraid of a siege. We are afraid that Grast's bull-dog secondary to any other expression or emotion, is the

ited quantity of rations and forage. The ratiroad has

ranges back and forth nearly to the Chickahominy.

Our eavalry corps have gone to the West of Richmond, upon a grand raid, and we expect soon to hear of the enemy's communications being cut for another

Questions Answered.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, 1

fortnight. Meanwhile the infantry is not idle.

Several private letters lately received ask me hundred questions, the gist of which may be reduced to three, vis: Has the campaign thus far been successful—reasonably successful! Have not our losses greatly exceeded the enemy's? When will we get Richmond! It should be understood that Grant's object is not

desolation, would believe that time had run back and ure from which to measure the bearing and importance

cessful, highly successful." To the second I answer, "Not greatly;" " I doubt if

To the third I answer, " Don't, I beg of you, it me so presumptuous as to fix a date on which, or by which we shall occupy the Rebel Capital; but take it for Grant-ed that there will be no respite in this cam-

The army with which Grant crossed the Randan, unreenforced by a single man, had Lee not been reen-It is stated in another dispatch, unofficial, dated at money for me in a basket. My friends told Court-House. Reduce each army to-day, to those men Stannton, June 9, that "Our infantry is now engaged me I could bring back my purchases in the who formed a part of it at the beginning of the camwent to Richmond, expecting paign, and we should dispose of the Rebei portion be-

he surely would, the whole Rebel concern tumbles in

As to the comparative losses:-

As the rule is, that the General prosecuting an offen sive campaign suffers more than his enemy, unless winning victories, he compensates his excess of killed and wounded by an excess of prisoners taken. But while this campaign has been boldly, even daringly, offensive. it has been so conducted that in nearly every collision the enemy has been obliged to become the attacking party. Bo at the Wilderness, where Lee attacked, and where, when he would no longer attack, Grant left him. So on the Po. So on the North Anna. So on the Totopotomy. Grant attacked here on the Chickshominy, but only in one general assault. In fully half of els have attacked and been repulsed and slaughtered outright.

I remember this colloquy between the two Roman generals: "If thou art a great General, come down and fight me !" " If thou art a great General, make m come down and fight thee !" And I have seen that four times out of five, for we have fought on five distinct lines, Grant, by a single march, has made them "come

Is not the inference, from the nature of the fighting clear, that their losses equal or exceed ours? But there is direct proof of it. We have often held the field, or pertions of it, and always the dead, in Rebel gray, have been more than the dead in Union blue.

Now, and probably always hereafter, the nature o the ground will admit of the effective use of artillery. By our immense superiority in that arm, even though we shall be compelled to assault every day, I am greatly mistaken if we shall not still keep the score even, or to our advantage.

It is my rule to religiously refrain from speculation when I do not know, and statement when I do know, as to future movements of the army. But it may alleviate the anxiety which fears terrible losses in the event of an attempt to carry by assault the works now in our imme diate front, for me to state that it is not proposed to as sank them. We shall go around them. The list of pos sible flank movements is not yet exhausted.

Army is as firmly convinced as it is that the sun shines io-day, or that it will not shine to-night. The Army cannot be beaten back from its purpose. Its morale is held far larger than it did on the Rappahannock. The slightly wounded of the first battles are resuming their places by thousands. The conviction is universal, shared in alike by Gens. Orant and Meade and the humblest soldier, that this is the last grand campaignthe last, because it will accomplish the practical destruction of the Confederacy.

I close with the statement that I believe it to be Grant's purpose to compel as many open field engage-ments as possible, he hopes a decisive one, before he comes to the investment proper, and actual siege of the ASSOCIATED PRESS AND OTHER ACCOUNTS.

Quiet Prevniling-A Little Cannon Proc tice New and Then - Beauregard Watching in the Swampe-Narrow Eccape of a Colonel.

The following was received this afternoon: Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Thursday, June 9, 1864.

There is nothing especially interesting to report. part of the line picket firing has been kept up all day,

while at other points it would seem as if, by mutual agreement, this practice had ceased. Last evening a battery in Gen. Birney's division opened on a house on our left, which, according to a deserter who came in this morning, was occupied by Gou. Wilcox. Three shells went through it, causing the occupants to leave it rather hastily. The fire was re-

arned with very good aim, but without loss to us. The deserter says that Beauregard's troops are posted from Bottom's Bridge all the way to the James River, watching for the appearance of an army in that HEADQUARTERS, Friday, June 10-a, m.

The enemy are busily throwing up fortifications in been completed to the front, near Dispatch Station, and the fine locomotive, named Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, visible. Very little firing has taken place to-day. No change in our position has been made within the past

two days.

Last evening, as Col. McAllister of the 11th Newtacit agreement that no picket firing should take place.
The ball passed across the Colonel's breast and entered
the heart of Wilson Snooks, the Colonel's orderly, who was riding with him. The entire command was at once put under arms, expecting an attack, but nothing

The White House as a Base of Supplies The Bailway Track Torn Up-List of Wounded. WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 11, 1964.

the immediate use of the army.

The railroad track, which had been completed to

White House, where they are being placed on barges. stroying it.

Yesterday there were 700 Rebel prisoners at the White House, including six Colonels and seven Majors, teamers in readiness, they are probably now on their

cases, and it was found necessary to move the boat Battery. slowly, as the working of the engines when at full In the speed affected them unfavorably.

One captain and fourteen privates died on the apward trip.

Among those wounded there were eighty-five with

The following is a partial list of the wounded officers

PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE ATTACK ON PETERSBURG.

KATITZ'S CAVALRY AT WORK AGAIN.

AN ARTILLERY DEMONSTRATION.

Gillmore Ordered "to Engage the Enemy."

WHAT KAUTZ WAS EXPECTED TO DO.

AND HOW HE DID IT.

The Cavairy Enter the Streets of Peters-

But Gillmore Fails to Cooperate.

Kautz Gets No Help, and is Forced to Retire.

Anchor your souls to one fact-a fact of which the Gen. Butler in Communication with Gen. Grant.

Headquarters Gen, Butler, Thursday, June 9, 1864.

The peaceful monotony of camp life has been interrupted. The interruption commenced late last night by the clatter of 1,400 horsemen across the ponby a brigade of infantry from Gen. Gillmore's com-mand, and the trumping of the infantry was accompamand, and the training of the interference of the river the infantry were joined by a brigade of colored troops from Gen. Hinks's division, commanded by Gen. Hinks in person, the whole, except the cavalry. being in charge of Maj.-Gen. Gillmore. The 1,400 plaked horsemen were under the command of Gen. Cauta. What could the marshaling of this force (about 5,000 in all) mean ! Any one who has ridden to the left of our line during

the past week, and looked through the telescope at the signal station, has seen the City of Petersburg, lying about six miles distant, waiting to be captured. Its spires and houses have looked impleringly northward, although its inhabitants are strongly of the Southern

ler has not deemed it prudent to assault a place known to be fortified and garrisoned while any doubts as to the success of such assault existed. All the information lately received from various sources, however, made it clear that but a limited force was left in and around Petersburg. Gen. Butler therefore determined to make a diversion upon the city, and at the same time to send Gen. Kauts to enter Petersburg from the opposite side, and also to again cut the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad. It was intended to send Gen. Hinks with a sufficient number of his troops to carry the place by assault, for the conduct of which movement Gen. H. is admirably adapted.

At this juncture Gen. Gillmore expressed a desire to the expedition. The desire was made known to the enemy's outer earthworks, with a loss of only a few Gillmore to the command.

Gen. Kautz, with his cavalry, moved about daylight this morning for the south, south-west side of the city, followed by Gen. Gillmore with the infantry force. As the Rebel battery known as the "Clifton Battery" com-Jersey was riding along the line, he was fired at by a mands the river road, a detour was made so as to get Rebel sharpshooter, notwithstanding there had been a out of its range. Breakfast was ordered early this morning, and horses immediately after, and Gen. Butler and staff left headquarters about 7 o'clock, riding to a commanding position on the river above Point of Rocks, To our right Capt. Follet's battery was in position, and soon commenced throwing percussion and fuse shell in the direction of the Rebel batteries opposite the center of our lines. The firing, to a casual observer, appeared

very curious, and quite the opposite of warlike In front of where the battery was in position a forest of solemn pines towered aloft, completely shutting out By an arrival here to-day from the White all view beyond. Here was a battery of six guns firing Home it is ascertained that nothing is now being landed at stated intervals in the most solemn sort of way atat that place, excepting reenforcements and forage for what t-spparently nothing. You saw the flash, the smoke, heard the report, and the peculiar whis of the The railroad track, which had been completed to shell as it sped on over the trees, and then came a within a mile or two of the army, has been torn up distant noise—the explosion of the shell. It was diffiagain, and the rails and ties brought back to the cult to tell what such seemingly random shooting could smount to; but after a while it woke up the Robels Seven hundred men were first engaged in repairing who, not having the remotest idea as to where this bat-this road, and about the same number aided in detery was situated, vented their indignation upon the afforded our artillerists a renewed opportunity to pay their respects and, as usual, to silence the Robel guns. under guard of a colored regiment, and lalso about The firing from Capt. Follett's battery was, however 2,000 wounded men, but, as there were several hospital continued. From the position taken by the General, steamers in readiness, they are probably now on their near the new signal tower erected by Gen. Weitzell, an way to Washington.

excellent view was obtained of both sides of the Apporting wounded brought up to-day are all very severe matter, and in the distance was seen the "Clifton

In the inner channel of the river hidden from view lay the gunboat Com. Perry; the army gunboats were also within range of the Rebel work. On the opposite side of the Appenattox a field battery was placed in a commanding position. The firing had just opened and was at first rather wild. This was excusable in the gunboats as they could not see the objective point al-though all were good line shots. But the land battery The following is a partial list of the wounded officers:
Major E. A. P. Brewster, 23d Mass.; Capt. C. P. Boswell,
22d N. Y.; Capt. J. S. Nesbit, 55th Pa.; Capt. F. S. Blodgett,
10th Vt.; Capt. J. S. Nesbit, 55th Pa.; Capt. H. P. Woodbury,
12d Mass.; Capt. J. Shackford, 12th N. H.; Lieut. Clark
13mith, Aid-de-Camp on Gen. Martindale's staff; Col. Raymod and Lieut. G. F. Fould, 3d N. Y. Mounted Riffes; Lieut
14mid H. M. Bearce, 23d Me.; Lieut. R. Beachman, 23d Colored
17cops; Lieut. G. W. Gibson, 17th Vt.; Lieut. John C.
Whilman, 24th N. Y. Cavalry; and Lieut. A. Pinder, 39th
18ss. not going to remain allent spectators of the seene. At first they directed their shot against the land battery and over shot it. Then they tried the gunbosts and fell short. By this time the Com. Perry, firing by signals from the abore, had got the range and lodged a shell from her 100-pound Parrott fairly in one of the embra, sures. The shell exploded and an army wagon could have been driven through the opening thus made.

But the Rebels were not idle, and between the discharges of the Parrott sun were seen busily at work have reached Yan Buren, Ala.

garrison forced to leave, save one individual, who, fm garrison forced to leave, save one individual, who, for white shirt and gray trowsers, persisted in displaying his gymnastics by standing upon the parapet, watching and dodging the shells. Meanwhile Gen. Gillmore's forces had passed on, and were out of range of the battery, Soon their guns were seen flashing, and a slight skirmish took place, but the enemy retired before them. At noon they were within one and a half miles of Petersburg, and Gen. G. sent a dispatch that he had heard Kauts's guns away to his left, but had had no commanication with him. Gen. Gillmore started out with in. ation with him. Gen. Gillmere started out with in. structions to advance upon Petersburg and engage the enemy. He returned to-night. It was immatorial whether he succeeded or not, the real object being to divert attention from Kautz, who was to dash into the city from the opposite side, burn the bridge over the Appomattox, destroy the stores and supplies, depots, to, and to do all that he could to annoy and harass the my. The signal glass showed that Kautz was fulfilling his mission, as cavalry were seen attacking upon the further aide, and driving the enemy before them. This was inside the intrenchments, and in the outskirts

ret with uncerring aim in the fort, and the

All was well with the cavalry. "And Gillmore!" was the cry.

Alas! he was not there. He had encountered a man who told him that she had been in Petersburg the day before, and that the movement was known there

Availing himself of the second clause of his instruc-tions, [vis: to return to-night, he sent back word that he found the works quite formidable, and more strongly garrisoned than he had anticipated, and that he and Gen. Hinks did not deem it prudent to attack them, and had, therefore, retired half a mile, where he had formed in line of battle. Meanwhile Gen. Kauts had found the line of intrenchments with his cavairy, and was fighting in the city, expecting that infantry would assist him. The Rebels, seeing Gillmore's force withdrawn, turned their undivided attention to Kauts, pressing him closely, and captured a three-inch gun, after shooting nearly all its horses. At this the cavalry became enraged (horrid fellows!), and pounced spon a 12-pounder brass piece, which they seized and broughd away. Still no sign of a diversion in their favor be the infantry. To attempt to accomplish the work signed him to do was madness, and Gen. Kauts so luctantly ordered a withdrawal.

Gen. Gillmore, by this time, was obeying the return part of his instructions, and preceded his command across the river, and thence to headquarters, where he made his report. While this was transpiring, came a dispatch from the signal station, that see long trains of cars, with heavy siege guas, were leaving Potersburg for Richmond, and that Petersburg was being evacuated. Gen. Butler directed an aid to proceed at once to Gen. Gillmore, and halt his column wherever he should meet it. The aid met Gen. Gillmore at the pontoon bridge. Gen. Kauts. at first, was opposed by cavalry and some Gen. Kauts. at first, was opposed by cavalry and some infantry, with a battery in position, and reports that, at the time the troops came from the other side-of the city, there were about two regiments in all, probably

force, if there, been kept employed by the infantry, Gen. Kautz could have destroyed the bridge across the Appomattor, and burned depots and storehouses. No troops passed to the aid of Petersburg, over the rail-road or turnpike, from six o'clock in the morning. Deserters agree in saying that the intended attack was known to them at one o'clock this morning, but knew ght by the clatter of 1,400 horsemen across the pon-on bridge over the Appomattor. These were followed in the skirmishing were very small, and Gen. Kautr's only ten or fifteen. Between forty and fifty prisoners were captured by Gen. Kautz. The infantry recresso the Appomattox, in excellent order, about suppet.
Col. Comstock of Gen. Grant's staff reached this

place night before last, and has been in consultation with Gen. Butler. Col. Comstock leaves this morn Major Ludlow of Gen. Butler's staff had been sent unicate with Gen. Grant. On the army gunt Parks he proceeded up the Chickaho Jones's Bridge, thence fourteen miles across the try to White House, with ten men as escort. He ountered but two Rebel pickets, who "scattered in all directions." Reaching Gen. Grant's headquarters be there learned that Col. Comstock had already been dis stehed to Gen. Butler. Major Ludlow reports the Army of the Potomac in good spirits and exo dition. They think there that the hard fighting is about to begin. There is continual skirmishing the line, with an occasional artempt at assault. What Gen. Grant's plans for the future are, is of course sur-

A boy came into our lines last night from Richmond having swam the James River.

Demonstration on Petersburg - The Enemy's Earthworks Carried - Des struction of a Portion of the Peters burg and Bichmond Railroad.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, June 11, 186 Yesterday morning a detachment of Gen. Butler's forces under Gen. Gillmore made a demonstra Commanding General, who thereupon assigned Gen. wounded. Several contrabands made their escape, and have arrived at Fortress Monroe. While Gen. Gillmore was advancing on Petersburg

Gen. Butler sent a force which succeeded in destroying three or four miles of the Petersburg and Richmon

FROM ARKANSAS.

The Fight at Combin.

CAIRO, Saturday, June 11, 1864. By the arrival of the steamer Liberty No. 2, we have further accounts of the battle near Columbia,

The Rebel forces engaged were estimated at 3,000

and they had some artillery.

Gen. Smith landed at Sunnyside on the 5th, and took up his line of march early in the morning, under a heavy rain, in the direction of Lake Checat.

About 9 o'clock his advance met two regiments of the

Bayou, emptying fato the Lake, and opened fire on them from two guns, when they fell back to their second position on the Bayou, leaving an open field

between the two lines.

Our fire was responded to by the enemy with a beatery of six gons, and an artillery duel lasting some minutes ensued.

Our forces soon desisted from using their guns, and

driving them from their position.

The enemy retreated in a westerly direction, leaving

to pursue, and our forces withdrew. The engagement lasted about an hour and a half. Our loss was 20 killed and 70 wounded. The enemy's loss

was about the same.

Our forces suffered most in crossing the open field, being under a heavy fire of artillery and small arms.

Gen. Marmaduke is reported to be in command of the

Rebels.

Gen. Mower had two horses shot under him while leading his men upon the enemy's lines.

Guerrillas made a raid on the plantation of Judge Dent, near Skipworth's Landing, on the 7th, capturing sixty nules and all the negroes employed on the plane.

Rebel Reports.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, June 11, 1864. A late Richmond paper says that several steamers have arrived at Charleston, S. C., within few days; among them, a fine steamship belonging the Chicora Company.

New-Hops, Ga., June 4.—The enemy are still through

ing forward troops on our right. There has been o

Came upon Field's division of infantry, and having accomplished the purpose of his reconnoissance, retired. He killed and wounded a number of Rebels in his pregress, and brought away four or five prisoners. He had been timed to make the many of the state of things in Richmond.

It had a conversation with a countryman, who came time the Rebels will be compelled to choose between two things: They may march time the Rebels will be compelled to choose between two things: They may march time the Rebels will be compelled to choose between two things: They may march time the Rebels will be compelled to choose between two things: They may march time the Rebels will be compelled to choose between two things: They may march time the Rebels will be compelled to choose between two things: They may march time the Rebels will be compelled to choose between two things: They may march time the Rebels will be compelled to choose between two things: They may march time the Rebels will be compelled to choose between two things: They may march time the Rebels will be compelled to choose between two things: They may march time the Rebels will be compelled to choose between two things: They may march time the Rebels will be compelled to choose between two things: They may march the condition of the inner placed of the state of things in their main army westward or southward, leaving an ordinary garrison, or no garrison at all, in Richmond.

There will be stationed one-half mile inside our hands without long delay; or they may make it the mond, and in either case expecting the city to fall into our hands without long delay; or they may make it the way bome from Richmond, where he had been visiting at fined. He was brought to the headquarters of a gent dick," concentrate there all they have, and stake the Confederacy upon the issue.

I don't think Grant cares which course they may make it the conference of the fined to choose them they in Richmond.

Health as Port Royal Hitael Health (like or headquarters of a gent light or the confer